



TERMS OF THE
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BY NORVELL & CAVINS.

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Laws of the United States.

(BY AUTHORITY.)
By the President of the United States of America.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, a treaty between the United States and Sweden, made and concluded at Stockholm, on the fourth day of September, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, by Jonathan Russell, Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States, on the part of the United States; and the Count d'Engestrom, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, & the Count Adolphe George de Morner, Counsellor of State; fully authorized and empowered by their respective governments, was duly ratified on the twenty-ninth day of May last, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, on the part of the United States, with the exception of the third, fourth, and sixth articles, and by the King of Sweden, on the twenty-fourth day of July last past, with the exception of the three articles referred to; and the ratifications of the two governments as aforesaid have been duly exchanged at Stockholm, by the plenipotentiaries of the United States and Sweden, on the part of their respective governments, which treaty is in the words and figures following, to wit:

In the Name of the Most Holy and Indivisible Trinity.

The United States of America, and his majesty the king of Sweden and Norway, equally animated with a sincere desire to maintain and confirm the relations of friendship and commerce which have hitherto subsisted between the two states, and being convinced that this object cannot be more effectually accomplished than by establishing, reciprocally, the commerce between the two states upon the firm basis of liberal and equitable principles, equally advantageous to both countries, have named, to this end, plenipotentiaries, and have furnished them with the necessary full powers to treat, and, in their name, to conclude a treaty, to wit: The President of the United States, Jonathan Russell, a citizen of the said United States, and now their minister plenipotentiary at the court of Stockholm; and his majesty the king of Sweden and Norway, his excellency the count Laurent d'Engestrom, his minister of state for foreign affairs, chancellor of the university of Lund, knight commander of the orders of the king, knight of the order of Charles XIII, grand cross of the orders of St. Etienne of Hungary, of the legion of honor of France, of the Black Eagle and of the Red Eagle of Prussia—and the count Adolphe George de Morner, his councillor of state, and commander of the order of the Polar Star; and the said plenipotentiaries, after having produced and exchanged their full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed on the following articles:

Article First.

There shall be between all the territories under the dominion of the United States of America, and of his majesty the king of Sweden and Norway, a reciprocal liberty of commerce. The inhabitants of either of the two countries shall have liberty, with all security for their persons, vessels, and cargoes, to come freely to all ports, places, and rivers, within the territories of the other, into which the vessels of the most favored nations are permitted to enter. They can there remain and reside in any part whatsoever of the said territories; they can there hire and occupy houses and warehouses for their commerce; and, generally, the merchants and traders of each of the two nations, shall enjoy in the other the most complete security and protection for the transaction of their business, being bound, alone, to conform to the laws and statutes of the two countries, respectively.

Article Second.

No other or higher duties, imposts, or charges, whatsoever, shall be imposed on the importation into the territories of his majesty the king of Sweden and

Norway, of the produce or manufactures of the United States, nor on the importation into the United States, of the produce or manufactures of the territories of his majesty the king of Sweden and Norway, than those to which the same articles would be subjected in each of the two countries, respectively, if these articles were the growth, produce, or manufacture, of any other country. The same principle shall likewise be observed in respect to exportation, in such manner that in each of the two countries, respectively, the articles which shall be exported for the other, cannot be charged with any duty, impost, or charge, whatsoever, higher or other than those to which the same articles would be subjected if they were exported to any other country whatever.

Nor shall any prohibition be imposed on the exportation or importation of any article, the growth, produce, or manufacture, of the territories of his majesty the king of Sweden and Norway, or of the United States, to or from the said territories of his majesty the king of Sweden and Norway, or to or from the said United States, which shall not equally extend to all other nations.

Swedish or Norwegian vessels arriving in the United States the produce or manufactures of their countries, or exporting from the United States the produce or manufactures of said States, shall not be obliged to pay, either for the vessels or the cargoes, any other or higher duties, imposts, or charges, whatsoever, than those which the vessels of the United States, would pay in the same circumstances; and, vice versa, the vessels of the United States, arriving in ballast, or importing into the territories under the dominion of his majesty the king of Sweden and Norway, the produce or manufactures of the U. States, or exporting from the territories under the dominion of his majesty the king of Sweden and Norway, the produce or manufactures of these territories, shall not pay, either for the vessels or the cargoes, any other or higher duties, imposts, or charges, whatsoever, than those which would be paid if these articles were transported by Swedish or Norwegian vessels respectively.

That which is here above stipulated, shall also extend to the Swedish colony of St. Barthelémy, as well in what relates to the rights and advantages which the vessels of the United States shall enjoy in its ports, as in relation to those which the vessels of the colony shall enjoy in the ports of the United States, provided the owners are inhabitants of St. Barthelémy, and there established and naturalized, and shall have there caused their vessels to be naturalized.

Article Third.

His majesty the king of Sweden and Norway, agrees that all articles, the growth, produce, or manufacture, of the West Indies, which are permitted to be imported in Swedish or Norwegian vessels, whether these articles be imported, directly or indirectly, from said Indies, may likewise be imported into its territories in vessels of the United States, and there shall not be paid, either for said vessels or the cargoes, any higher or other duties, imposts, or charges, whatsoever than those which would be paid by Swedish or Norwegian vessels in the same circumstances, with an addition only of ten per centum on the said duties, imposts, and charges, and no more.

In order to avoid misapprehension in this respect, it is expressly declared, that the term "West Indies" ought to be taken in its most extensive sense, comprising all that portion of the earth, whether main land or islands, which at any time has been denominated the West Indies, in contradistinction to that other portion of the earth denominated the East Indies.

Article Fourth.

The United States of America, on their part, agree, that all articles, the growth, produce, or manufacture, of the countries surrounding the Baltic sea or bordering thereon, which are permitted to be imported in vessels of the United States, whether these articles be imported, directly or indirectly, from the Baltic, may likewise be imported into the United States in Swedish vessels or Norwegian vessels; and there shall not be paid for the said vessels, or for the cargoes, any higher or other duties, imposts, or charges, whatsoever, than those which would be paid by vessels of the United States in the same circumstances, with an addition only of ten per centum on the said duties, imposts, and charges, and no more.

In order to avoid all uncertainty in respect to the duties, imposts, or charges, whatsoever, which a vessel belonging to the citizens or subjects of one of the contracting parties ought to pay, on arriving in the ports of the other, with a cargo consisting partly of articles, the growth, produce, or manufacture, of the country to which the vessel belongs, and partly of any other merchandise, which the said vessel is permitted to import by the preceding articles, it is agreed that in case a cargo should be thus mixed, the vessel shall always pay the duties, imposts, and charges, according to the nature of that part of the cargo which is

subjected to the highest duties, in the same manner as if the vessel imported this sort of merchandise only.

Article Fifth.

The high contracting parties grant mutually the liberty of having in the places of commerce and ports of the other, consuls, vice consuls, or commercial agents, who shall enjoy all the protection and assistance necessary for the due discharge of their functions. But it is here expressly declared, that in case of illegal or improper conduct in respect to the laws or government of the country to which they are sent, the said consul, vice consul, or agent, may be either punished according to law, dismissed, or sent away, by the offended government, that government assigning to the other the reasons therefor. It is, nevertheless, understood, that the archives and documents relative to the affairs of the consulate shall be protected from all examination, and shall be carefully preserved, being placed under the seal of the consul and of the authority of the place where he shall have resided.

The consuls and their deputies shall have the right, as such, to act as judges and arbitrators in the differences which may arise between the captains & crews of the vessels of the nation whose affairs are entrusted to their care. The respective governments shall have no right to interfere in matters of this kind, except the conduct of the captain and crew shall disturb the peace and tranquility of the country in which the vessel may be, or that the consul of the place shall feel himself obliged to resort to the interposition and support of the executive authority to cause his decision to be respected & maintained. It being, nevertheless, understood, that this kind of judgment, or award, shall not deprive the contending parties of the right which they shall have, on their return, to recur to the judicial authorities of their own country.

Article Sixth.

In order to prevent all dispute and uncertainty in respect to what may be considered as being the growth, produce, and manufacture, of the contracting parties respectively, it is agreed, that whatever the chief or intend of the customs shall have designated and specified as such, in the clearance delivered to the vessels which depart from the European ports of his majesty the king of Sweden and Norway, shall be acknowledged and admitted as such in the United States; and that, in the same manner, whatever the chief or collector of the customs in the ports of the U. States shall have designated and specified as the growth, produce, or manufacture, of the United States, shall be acknowledged and admitted as such in the territories of his majesty the king of Sweden and Norway.

The specification or designation given by the chief of the customs in the colonies of his majesty the king of Sweden and Norway.

The specification or designation given by the chief of the customs in the colonies of his majesty the king of Sweden and Norway, shall be considered as sufficient proof of the origin of the articles thus specified or designated to obtain for them admission into the ports of the United States accordingly.

Article Seventh.

The citizens or subjects of one of the contracting parties, arriving with their vessels on any coast belonging to the other, but not willing to enter into port, or being entered into port, and not willing to unload or break bulk, shall have liberty to depart, and to pursue their voyage, without molestation, and without being obliged to render account of their cargo, or to pay any duties, imposts, or charges, whatsoever, on the vessels or cargo, excepting only the dues of pilotage, when a pilot shall have been employed, or those of quayage, or light money, whenever these dues are paid in the same circumstances by the citizens or subjects of the country. It being, nevertheless, understood, that whenever the vessels belonging to the citizens or subjects of one of the contracting parties shall be within the jurisdiction of the other, they shall conform to the laws and regulations concerning navigation, and the places and ports into which they may be permitted to enter, which are in force with regard to the citizens or subjects of the country; and it shall be lawful for the officers of the customs in the district where the said vessels may be, to visit them, to remain on board, and to take such precautions as may be necessary to prevent all illicit commerce while such vessels remain within the said jurisdiction.

Article Eighth.

It is also agreed, that the vessels of one of the contracting parties, entering the ports of the other, shall be permitted to discharge a part only of their cargoes, whenever the captain or owner shall desire so to do, and they shall be allowed to depart freely with the remainder, without paying any duties, imposts, or charges, whatsoever, except on that part which shall have been landed, and which shall be marked and noted on the list or manifest containing the enumeration of the merchandise which the vessel ought to

have on board, and which list ought always to be presented, without reservation to the officers of the customs at the place where the vessel shall have arrived; and nothing shall be paid on the part of the cargo which the vessel takes; and the said vessel may proceed therewith to any other port or ports in the same country, into which vessels of the most favored nations are permitted to enter, and there dispose of the same; or the said vessel may depart therewith to the ports of any other country. It is, however, understood, that the duties, imposts or charges, which are payable on the vessel itself, ought to be paid at the first port where it breaks bulk and discharges a part of the cargo, and that no such duties or impositions shall be again demanded in the ports of the same country where the said vessel may thereafter enter, except the inhabitants of the country be subjected to further duties in the same circumstances.

Article Ninth.

The citizens or subjects of one of the contracting parties, shall enjoy in the ports of the other, as well for their vessels as for their merchandise, all the rights and privileges of entrepot, which are enjoyed by the most favored nations in the same ports.

Article Tenth.

In case any vessel, belonging to either of the two states, or to their citizens, or subjects, shall be stranded, shipwrecked, or have suffered any other damage on the coasts under the dominion of either of the parties, all aid and assistance shall be given to the persons shipwrecked, or who may be in danger thereof, and passports shall be granted them to return to their own country. The ships and merchandise wrecked, or the proceeds thereof, if the effects be sold, being claimed in a year and a day, by the owners, or their attorney, shall be restored on paying the same costs of salvage, conformably to the laws and usages of the two nations, which the citizens or subjects of the country would pay in the same circumstances. The respective governments shall watch over the companies which are or may be instituted for saving shipwrecked persons and property, that vexations and abuses may not take place.

Article Eleventh.

It is agreed that vessels arriving direct from the United States, at a port under the dominion of his majesty, the king of Sweden and Norway, or from the ports of his said majesty in Europe at a port of the United States, furnished with a certificate of health from the competent health officer of the port whence they took their departure, certifying that no malignant or contagious disease existed at that port, shall not be subjected to any other quarantine than such as shall be necessary for the visit of the health officer of the port at which they have arrived; but shall, after such visit, be permitted immediately to enter and discharge their cargoes: Provided always, that there may not be found any person on board who has been, during the voyage, afflicted with a malignant or contagious disease, and that the country from which the vessel comes may not be so generally regarded at the time as infected, or suspected, that it has been previously necessary to issue a regulation by which all vessels coming from that country are regarded as suspected, and subjected to quarantine.

Article Twelfth.

The treaty of amity and commerce, concluded at Paris, in 1783, by the Plenipotentiaries of the United States and of his majesty the king of Sweden, is renewed and put in force by the present treaty, in respect to all which is contained in the second, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth, tenth, eleventh, twelfth, thirteenth, fourteenth, fifteenth, sixteenth, seventeenth, eighteenth, nineteenth, twentieth, twenty-first, twenty-second, twenty-third, and twenty-fifth, articles of the said treaty, as well as the separate articles one, two, four, and five, which were signed the same day by the same plenipotentiaries; and the articles specified shall be considered to have as full force and vigor as if they were inserted word for word: Provided, nevertheless, that the stipulations contained in the articles above mentioned shall always be considered as making no change in the conventions previously concluded with other friendly and allied nations.

Article Thirteenth.

Considering the distance of the respective countries of the two high contracting parties, and the uncertainty that results therefrom in relation to the various events which may take place, it is agreed that a merchant vessel, belonging to one of the contracting parties, & destined to a port supposed to be blockaded at the time of her departure, shall not, however, be captured or condemned for having a first time attempted to enter the said port, unless it may be proved that the said vessel could and ought to have learned on her passage, that the place in question continued to be in a state of blockade. But vessels which, after having been once turned away, shall attempt a second time, during the same voyage, to enter the same port of the enemy, while the blockade continues,

shall be liable to detention and condemnation.

Article Fourteenth.

The present treaty, when the same shall have been ratified by the president of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, and by his majesty the king of Sweden and Norway, shall continue in force, and be obligatory on the United States and his majesty the king of Sweden and Norway, for the term of eight years from the exchange of the ratifications; and the ratifications shall be exchanged in eight months from the signature of this treaty, or sooner if possible.

In faith whereof, the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the present treaty, and have thereunto set the seal of their arms.—Done at Stockholm, the fourth day of September, in the year of Grace, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen.

JONA. RUSSELL,
Le Comte d'ENGESTROM,
Le Comte A. G. de MORNER.

Now, therefore, be it known, that I, James Monroe, president of the United States, have caused the said treaty to be made public, to the end that the same, and every clause and article thereof, with the exception of the three articles above referred to, may be observed and fulfilled, with good faith, by the United States, and the citizens thereof.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the city of Washington, this thirty-first day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, and of the Independence of the United States the forty-third.

JAMES MONROE.
By the President,
JOHN QUINCY ADAMS,
Secretary of State.

NEW GOODS.

GEORGE TROTTER & SON,
In addition to their former importation last month, have received a further supply of the most

ELEGANT AND FASHIONABLE
GOODS.

For the Spring and Summer,
That the Philadelphia Market affords; which, having been purchased upon the most moderate terms, they are determined to sell extremely low for cash in hand.

A PART OF THE ASSORTMENT CONSISTS OF THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES, VIZ:

DAMASK and plain Canton and Conchian
Capes, black, blue, crimson, pink, yellow, orange, lilac, drab and brown.
Canton Crape Shawls, and Scarfs of same colours
Thread and Silk Laces, Edgings & Insertings
Parasols and Umbrellas
Straw Bonnets and suitable Trimmings
Plain and figured Mull Mull and Jacksonett
Mushins 4-4 and 6-4 wide
Fine wide Mushins, white and pink stripe
Florence, Lutescent & Levantine Silks, black and changeable colours
Yellow and blue Nankeens
Blue and striped Cotton Cassimeres
Irish, Scotch and Russia sheetings
German and Irish Linens
Steam Loom and New England Shirtings
Bed Tickings of every price and quality
Clothes and Cassimeres, well assorted
Blue, mix and brown Cassinets
Ladies' black and coloured Morocco Shoes & Boots, plain and figured, with and without heels
Low priced Hats
Elegant and common Knives and Forks
Plaid, striped and chambray Cottons
6-4 and 4-4 Linen and Cotton Checks
Liverpool China, and common Ware, completely assorted
Flowered Paper by the piece, and in sets for rooms
And every other article in their line of business.

Lexington, June 31, 1849.—26tf

NOTICE.

The firm of J. H. HUMPHREYS & Co. was dissolved in March last. Those indebted will make payment to J. H. & J. HUMPHREYS, Druggists.

C. W. CLOUD,
J. H. HUMPHREYS,

Who will give CASH for

5000 bushels Flax-Seed,

Delivered in Lexington.

July 22, 1849.—30-3

Female Academy.

JAMES LOGUE,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has opened an Academy for young ladies, in the airy and spacious room over Higgins and Pritchard's Store, corner of Main and Limestone streets.

The course of instruction will comprehend Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar and Composition, Geography, History, Logic, Rhetoric, and the elements of Criticism, Natural and Moral Philosophy. The School being nearly made up, Mr. Logue requests parents and others who desire to place pupils under his care, to enter them immediately, in order that they may be enabled to form the classes, and organize the school as soon as possible.

Terms made known at the Academy.

Lexington, July 23, 1849.—30-3

Fayette county, Set, May 1, 1849.

TAKEN up by Joseph Patterson, living in Fayette county, one SORREL three year old, supposed to be a Stud Colt, 13½ hands high, all its feet white; a star and snip; appraised to \$9 50 before me.

SAMUEL BLAIR, J. P.
A copy. At J. C. ROLES, clerk.

NEW GOODS.

Thompson & January,

HAVE just received and are now opening at their store on Main-street, formerly occupied by TANDY & ALLEN, a general assortment, suitable for the present and ensuing season, consisting of
Black Canton Crapes
Fancy coloured ditto
Thread Laces and Lace Veils
Merino Shawls
Lace Pillerines and Handkerchiefs
Best doubled Levantines
Senshaws and Florence
Bombazines and Bombazettes
Plain and figured Ribbons, assorted
Plain and figured Jacket, Book, Mull and Leno Muslins
4-4 and 6-4 Cambric, assorted
Do do Gingham, assorted
White and coloured Cotton Socks, ass'd.
Black and white Silk Stockings and Socks
Ditto and coloured worsted ditto
Corded Velvet and Velveteens
London superfine Cloths and Cassimeres
Blue, mixed and brown Cassinets
Striped and white Jeans
Superfine white and printed Marsailles, with a variety of Silk & other Vestings
Steam Loom and Cambric Shirtings
Irish Linens and Long Lawns
Linen and Cotton Checks
Light and dark Calicoes
Furniture and Cambric Dimities
Black and Fancy Silk Handkerchiefs
Company and Flag Handkerchiefs
Bucksin, Beaver, Kid and Silk Gloves
Linen Cambric and Cambric Handkerchiefs
Domestic Cottons and Checks
Do Stripes and Chambrays
Do Shirtings and Sheetings
Plain and Furniture Checks
A large quantity of excellent Tow Linen
Also, a General assortment of

GROCERIES.

Real French Brandy
Do Madeira Wine
Very old Jamaica spirits
Old Whiskey
Loaf and Lump Sugar
Spices and Dye-stuffs in great variety
Together with a large quantity of

Liverpool and Queensware,

All of which they will sell very low for Cash.

They have also on Commission, Bakerell, Page & Bakerell's

Common, Engraved and Cut Glassware,

by the Box, at Pittsburgh prices.

Likewise a large assortment open for the accommodation of private families, with Black Porter and Claret Bottles.

Hamilton's best Moccasin Snuff, and Real Spanish Segars, at Philadelphia prices.

Lexington, July 9, 1849.—28

MRS. JONES.

PROPOSES to open a School for the reception of Young Ladies, on Monday the 12th July, where they will be taught the following branches of learning viz:

Spelling, Reading, Writing, Plain and Ornamental Needle Work, Marking, &c.

Terms—\$3 per quarter. Residence constitution-street, nearly opposite Mr. Kennedy's.

Mrs. J. pledges herself to pay the strictest attention to the manners and morals, as well as the instruction of her pupils.

N. B. A few young ladies can be accommodated with boarding and lodging, at \$25 per quarter, including tuition.

Lexington, July 9.—28tf

Jewelry, Watches &c.

CHEAP! CHEAP!!

S. BRADFORD.

WISHING to dispose of his whole stock of JEWELRY, &c. offers them either wholesale or retail at a small advance on prime cost, which is unusually low. The assortment is of the best quality of goods, consisting of

Fine Pearl, Paste, Fillagree & Jet Ear Rings, Finger Rings, Breast Pins, and Bracelets, Amulet, and Jet Necklaces, Reticules, Claps &c. Fine and Jewellers Gold Watch Chains, Seals and Keys, Steel Chains best quality, gold repeating and plain silver Watches, Side Combs, Scissors, Thimbles &c. &c.

Lexington, July 6, 1849.—28-3t

Navy Commissioners' Office,

JULY 7, 1849.

Navy Beef and Pork, for the year 1850.

THE Board of Navy Commissioners will receive proposals till the 15th day of August next, to contract for

2000 to 2500 barrels of Pork,
2500 to 3000 barrels of Beef,

for the use of the Navy of the United States, deliverable in the course of the winter of 1849—50, at either of the following places, viz:—

Boston, Baltimore,
New York, Washington, or
Philadelphia, Norfolk.

These provisions must be of the best quality, well salted and salt-petred; the barrels must be made of seasoned heart of white oak, and fully hooped; the beef must be cut into pieces of 10 lbs. each, the pork into pieces of 8 lbs. each, so that 20 pieces of beef, or 25 pieces of pork, will make a barrel of 200 lbs.

JOHN RODGERS,
President of the Navy Board.

July 10—30

50 Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living in Madison county, Alabama Territory, on Monday, the 14th of June last, two Negro Men: the one named LAWRENCE, the other JACOB.

Lawrence is a large Mulatto, about 23 years of age, and about 6 feet high, with a slight crop off both ears. Jacob is a small black fellow, about 35 or 40 years of age, and has a stiff arm. Said negroes have been seen at Franklin, Ten. and it is supposed they will make for Ohio or some of the free states. The above reward will be given for apprehending and confining said negroes so that I can get them; and all necessary expenses if brought home.

ISAAC WELLBORN.

Clarksville, July 19.—31-3t

Wanted,

ON hire, for 12 months, a Negro Woman acquainted with cooking and washing. Enquire at the Gazette Office.

July 9.

SOUTH AMERICA.

PROVISIONAL ORDINANCE.

Office of the General Congress of Venezuela, for the direction of the executive power of the republic.

SIMON BOLIVAR, President, &c.

Whereas the national congress has decreed the following ordinance, for the conduct of the executive department of government, that is to say,

1. The supreme command of the military and naval forces for the republic, their organization and discipline conformable to the rules hitherto existing, and, till congress shall determine otherwise, shall reside in the president of the republic.

2. The executive shall nominate to all offices and functions of the republic, until congress shall, by special law, determine which of the public trusts shall rest in congress itself.

3. The president is the chief of the general administration of the republic.

4. The president is charged with the preservation of order and tranquility throughout the republic.

5. It shall be his duty to lay before congress all complaints against persons charged with high crimes, felonies, misdemeanors in office, and malevolence in office, usurpation, or neglect of duty, or incompetency to perform the functions or stations to which they may have been appointed.

6. From this obligation are excluded military crimes, which are to be determined by the criminal code until congress shall finally establish the classification of the penal code.

7. He appoints and receives all diplomatic agents.

8. He conducts all negotiations with foreign nations, forming treaties of alliance, commerce, and all other affairs which may be necessary to the good of the state; subject however to the approbation and ratification of congress.

9. He is charged with the promulgation and execution of the laws and decrees of congress, and shall affix to them the seals of the republic.

10. He orders the execution of the sentences which may be pronounced by congress, or by the judiciary power according to law.

11. In cases of an extreme nature, he may, having just and adequate cause, suspend execution of sentence, and refer the case back to the tribunal which passed sentence; and in case the tribunal shall adhere to its sentence, it shall be his duty to refer the case to congress, who will finally decide.

12. In respect to humanity, the executive is authorized to mitigate, upon reasonable cause, severe punishments, to commute them for milder punishments, or to pardon even in capital cases; but in the latter circumstance, the judiciary shall be consulted, and remission or pardon shall not take place, but when their information authorizes it.

13. The president is authorized, when he may deem it expedient, to publish a particular or general amnesty, as it may appear to him best adapted to the state of the country which may be in possession of the enemy, or as the measure may tend to terminate the war.

14. The president shall give to congress, or its acting committees, faithful and exact periodical report and information of every description, discriminating between what may be made public—and what may be preserved from present public interests.

15. The ministers and heads of departments, whom he may nominate, shall give, without delay, to congress, every information that may be required of them, under the reservation of what is excepted in the preceding article, of which congress shall be the judge.

16. He shall grant letters of marque and reprisals, conformably with the law of nations, adhering to the forms at present in use, until congress shall establish new forms.

17. As a sumptuary regulation, the president shall be invested with authority to raise troops and organize them, and receive persons from foreign nations, appoint them to duties and stations adapted to their qualifications, and direct their distribution; and he shall form contracts to sustain the armed force by sea and land.

Given in the national palace of Angostura, 18th February, 1819, and 9th of Independence.

(Signed) F. A. ZEA.

Attest,

D. B. Urdaneta, Sec'y.

This act was communicated to the executive the same day, and proclaimed by the executive the 25th of February.

Provisional establishments of the departments of administration.

SIMON BOLIVAR, &c.

It being necessary to give to the public administration a provisional and efficient organization—it is decreed as follows:

1. The administration is arranged into three departments:

1. That of state and finance.

2. Marine and war.

3. Interior and justice.

2. Each of these departments shall be under the direction of a secretary of state.

3. The secretaries are, for the state and finance, sen'r. Manuel Palacios.

Marine and war, colonel Brisenio Mendez.

Interior and Justice, D. B. Urdaneta.

4. The attributes of those departments shall be regulated in detail by a special decree.

The same shall be printed and published for general information.

Given in the national palace of Angostura, 27th Feb. 1819, and ninth of Independence.

(Signed) S. BOLIVAR.

Provisional establishment of the judiciary power.

1. The judiciary power of this republic shall be invested in a supreme court, which shall hold its sessions in the capital; and in such inferior courts as it shall be found necessary to be established in the interior of the public.

2. The supreme court shall consist of five members; but for the present, three shall be sufficient.

3. The qualifications required to be appointed to the function of a judge, are, that he shall be of the age of thirty, a resident citizen, of fair reputation, and an approved lawyer.

4. Members of congress may be nominated to the judiciary now, under the present circumstances.

5. The judges shall hold their appointments till a constitutional ordinance may provide otherwise.

6. The supreme court shall take cognizance of all complaints brought before it, as well from ministers, ambassadors, consuls, or diplomatic agents; previous notice having been given to the secretary of state; they shall receive appeals from the decisions in other tribunals; and complaints against any members of congress, or by a delegation thereof, in conformity with the 5th article; they shall be also competent to take cognizance of transactions which refer to treaties in conformity with the 8th article of the ordinance, provisionally establishing the executive power.

7. The courts shall take cognizance of all appeals and all inferior tribunals, without exception.

8. None of the sentences of punishment pronounced by the inferior tribunals, shall take place without the previous sanction of the supreme court.

9. They shall take cognizance of cases of supplication.

10. An attorney general of the republic shall be created, to sustain the laws and order on the part of the public.

11. The courts shall conform themselves in the exercise of their functions to the laws and ordinances now existing, until congress shall otherwise ordain.

12. All the sentences of the court shall be founded on some specific law, applicable to the case.

13. The court shall nominate all its officers.

14. The courts shall form rules for the dispatch and conducting of business.

15. The courts shall have the duty of examining the qualifications of lawyers, who must afterwards present the decisions of the courts to the executive, prior to the exercise of any functions.

17. The seal of the republic shall be fixed to all their acts.

Given in the national palace of Angostura, 25th Feb. 1819, and ninth of Independence.

(Signed) S. BOLIVAR.

P. B. MENDEZ, Sec'y. of State.

SUMMARY STATEMENT

Of the latest intelligence from Venezuela, received by the brig Mary Ann, from St. Thomas.

On the arrival of general Urdaneta at Margarita, Gen. Arismendi (the governor of the island) would not support him heartily in fitting out the expedition, but even plotted against him, endeavoring to withhold volunteers from his standard—ne (A.) being piqued at not having the chief command. At the same time, Jolly and others had spread discontent through the squadron, and occasioned much delay. This difference was compromised, and Jolly was to retain the second rank under Admiral Brion. Arismendi and his particular adherents to the number of 81, had been taken and sent to Angostura to be tried by a council of war.

If Urdaneta debarks his army on the coast, and if general Marino, and Bermudez, who is before Cumana, should co-operate with him, they may enter Caracas, and liberate Venezuela at a single blow. Without prompt and cheerful co-operation the cannot succeed. Indeed, orders had been dispatched to Urdaneta to return to Angostura, with his forces!—A thing absolutely impracticable, at this season, in his circumstances. Things appear in an odd situation; the sudden march of Bolivar for New Grenada, and the want of arrangement for a general combined movement, with respect to others, would seem to create perplexity and put much at hazard;—for, they are positively forbidden (tis said) to undertake the march to the capital—as they style Caracas. Let us hope for the best. If the patriots are as pious or grateful as they ought to be, under such disjointed measures, they will give special thanks, that fate has assigned them only Spaniards, degenerate Spaniards for enemies! Gen. Bolivar is expected to return to V. zuela by the month of December, after having liberated Santa Fe. He will bring with him 10,000 infantry, if necessary, and then enter Caracas. There is certainly the strongest probability that he will have complete success in New Grenada; as some important advantages have been gained already, and Santander has an army of 2500 men in Cassanare, and arms and ammunition to supply the patriots who join his standard. It is said there was much dissension among the royalist forces in that quarter, many of whom deserted to the independents.

Many persons at Angostura admired this movement of Bolivar as a chef d'œuvre of military policy and enterprise, from which the happiest fruits are to be gathered.

From the church you must follow me to the circus. And it is fashionable here, you must have no objections. This is an inclosure of a circular form, containing near two acres. Boxes are placed around it similar to our theatres. Frequently they contain from 8 to 10,000 spectators. The circus is the property of government, and brings in a considerable revenue. Here is exhibited that cruel amusement of bull-bating, which they inherit from the old Spaniards. Ten or twelve bulls are generally killed at one of these barbarous amusements. They are fought by men who have forfeited their lives by the commission of some capital crime, and are condemned to this employment. These wretched men often get killed in the contest, a circumstance which excites great applause

among the spectators, particularly among the ladies. The exhibition is always on a Sunday.

The inhabitants consist of whites, quarters, mulattoes, Indians, and negroes. The whites intermingle very much with the quarters and Indians. The quarters are a mixed breed from the bulk of the inhabitants. The soldiers are principally of this class, are generally well made, and of a stout robust constitution. The rest of the people are rather handsome than otherwise, particularly the females, who are not tall but elegantly shaped, and their dress is much calculated to set off their delicate limbs to great advantage. The beauty of their animated features, and the brilliancy of their fine black sparkling eyes, are not to be equalled. They are kind-hearted, and are very partial to North Americans.

It might naturally be concluded, that a people living in so fine a climate, and enjoying so many natural advantages, required nothing but their independence to make them completely happy. I fear, however, that the time is far distant, when they will acquire this great and invaluable blessing. There is as yet no regular code of laws; all disputes are settled by an Alcadi, (or judge.) Owing partly to this, but much to the propensities of the natives, the most enormous crimes are daily committed. Assassination is so frequent, that it is scarcely taken notice of. Two or three persons are often found lying dead in the market place, where it is common to bring them to be recognized by their friends. The lower class of people are the most abject set of wretches in the creation; there is no crime that they are not base enough to commit; and although they possess so fine a soil, they are too lazy to cultivate it.

I shall say but little concerning their politics, as nothing of any importance has lately occurred. There are three distinct parties, which occasions frequent and sudden changes in their administration. It is reported that General Artigas has made peace with the government, which, if true, will almost ensure the independence of the provinces of La Plata and Peru. This man was once a general in the service of Buenos Ayres, and afterwards at the head of three administrations. Having refused to assist him in a war with the Portuguese, he withdrew his army into the interior, where, without money or revenue of any description, he maintained a successful war against them; subsisting his troops principally on the wild cattle and horses with which this country abounds, while the skins of the sheep served them for clothing. He has 20,000 cavalry of this description.

From the Baltimore American.

WHILE THERE IS LIFE THERE IS HOPE. According to this old saying, and what is still more, Messrs. Editors, judging by a letter in my possession from St. Thomas, of the 2nd July, I am of opinion that the vote taken in the congress of Venezuela, relative to the constitution of a Senate will not prove final or unalterable. The congress can only recommend. Let the press be let loose, and the people decide freely, and I warrant the establishment of a free government.

The elective principle is adopted, and the hereditary provision discarded—notwithstanding the exertions of Dr. Zea, the courtier, and of Mendez, the priest, &c.—and notwithstanding the absence of so many members with the army in all directions. This is also the opinion of my correspondent.

He likewise informs me of sundry advantages gained by Santander over Barreiro's Spanish general, in Cassanare, who was compelled to evacuate Pore, the capital. Santander was preparing to enter the province of Tunja; as the plain was free—he counter-marched towards Tocaria to conduct the remnant of his infantry by the route of Paya. The enemy deserted in numbers; the Cassanarians joined general Santander enthusiastically, and an immense convoy of provisions had been captured on its way to general Barreiro's. My correspondent alludes to the success of the independents in Salina, at Labranza-Grande, Morocole, and Sogamozo; but, as I have neither received the Gazette, nor possess the maps, to which he refers, I cannot clearly comprehend the chain of operations. He gives it as the common belief that Bolivar will be able to draw resources enough from New Grenada for all the wants of the army and government; and that if Morillo, during his absence should capture Guayana, he could not hold it six months, if so long, and Caracas would be in jeopardy.

On the whole, therefore, I never was more sanguine of the independence of Venezuela than at the present moment. 'Tis certain. S. N.

Baltimore, July 20.

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Extract to one of the Editors of the Franklin Gazette, dated

U. S. Ship Hornet, Cadiz, May 29.

"I avail myself of the brig Laura Ann, for New-York, to write you. We daily have reports from Madrid; but although they cannot be relied on; it is generally thought that his catholic majesty will take his own time to ratify the Florida treaty. The people here, have a prejudice against the Americans. A striking instance of this occurred to day; it was the king's birth day; and the Spanish men of war were arrayed in the flags of the different nations. The English, French, Dutch, and other flags held a distinguished place in the rigging; but the stars and broad stripes of Columbia were omitted. Our ship was

BUENOS AYRES.

We have been favoured with a copy of the following letter, written by Mr. Gilbert H. Rogers, son of Dr. David Rogers, jr. of this city, which we are persuaded will be interesting to most of our readers.—M. Y. Com. Adv.

BUENOS AYRES, APRIL 20.

The town of Buenos Ayres, as you read in history, was settled about 200 years ago, and has 100,000 inhabitants. It is situated on the banks of the river La Plata, 170 miles from the sea shore, on a spot considerably elevated above the adjacent country, by which it possesses a commanding prospect. On the opposite side of the river, which is here 30 miles broad, stands Monte Video, belonging to the Portuguese. Buenos Ayres is handsomely laid out in squares, the streets crossing at right angles; but they are generally narrow and filthy. The houses, which are built of brick, and afterwards whitewashed, are only one story high, with flat roofs; the greater part of them are large and convenient, and some of them have a magnificent appearance. This town might well be styled a town of forts, as every house can mount a cannon on its top, and in every other respect they are calculated to repel the attacks of an enemy.

The houses have only one door in front, which opens into a large square court yard, out of which you enter the different apartments, the floor of which are paved with brick, and are often elegantly furnished. On each side of the door there is a grated window, similar to our jail windows, being the only aperture for admitting light and air in the front. You will be surprised, when I inform you, that there is but one chimney in the whole town. The fact is, the inhabitants have very little use for fire except in cooking, which is done in a corner of the court yard by means of a small oven. The climate is remarkably fine, with a pure air, which renders the situation very healthy. Sickness indeed is rare here, and all classes are strangers to those distressing and fatal complaints, consumptions, dropsies, &c. &c. to which the rest of the world are subject. They uniformly live to a great age. The sailors affirm that the old women never die, but are finally blown off by the Pampharos, a terrible wind which prevails here at certain seasons, and frequently does great damage to the shipping.

It being the latter part of their summer when I arrived here, I had the pleasure of witnessing their rich harvest of luxuries, so natural to this country, the soil of which is so fertile that it produces in great abundance with little or no labor. Peaches grow wild in large groves, and are the finest I ever beheld; they excel not only in beauty but in taste and flavor. Their strawberries also are the largest I ever saw. Oranges, lemons, figs, melons, mango, and a variety of other exquisite fruits grow here in great perfection. These with abundance of vegetables are exposed by cart-loads in the market place, which is one of the most interesting objects in Buenos Ayres. It forms an oblong square, occupying about two acres, with a row of handsome buildings extending through the centre, in the middle of which there is an archway to facilitate the communication with all parts of the town. The lower part consists of dry goods stores, and the top, which is entirely flat, is surrounded by a railing with cannon mounted on it.

There are a great many churches in Buenos Ayres, some of which are very old, and in a decayed state, resembling huge piles of bricks with ten or twelve bells suspended therefrom at different points. Those of later erection are equally large and display considerable taste. Some of their spires are gilt and decorated with images; but the interior is most interesting to strangers; here, in an uninterrupted space of about 200 feet, you may see, at all times of the day a number of persons, principally women, on their knees, worshipping before the altar and the images. There are no seats or pews; a carpet is spread on the floor on which they kneel. The altar is at one end surrounded with golden candlesticks; over the top are gilt images profusely decorated with the most costly ornaments, in which is displayed great ingenuity. Around the interior stands the twelve apostles in rich embroidered dresses. The image of our Saviour is likewise presented on the cross without any covering but a sash. He is represented in the agonies of death. All the images are as large as life. On entering one of those churches the mind is struck with the awful solemnity which prevails in their worship. The apparent devotion of the kneeling assembly, with their hands folded over their breasts and their eyes directed upwards in solemn prayer; the distant mutterings of the monks at the altar; the irregular chanting of the deep-toned organ—all tend to render the scene truly sublime. This, you would say, must be the very school of piety.

From the church you must follow me to the circus. And it is fashionable here, you must have no objections. This is an inclosure of a circular form, containing near two acres. Boxes are placed around it similar to our theatres. Frequently they contain from 8 to 10,000 spectators. The circus is the property of government, and brings in a considerable revenue. Here is exhibited that cruel amusement of bull-bating, which they inherit from the old Spaniards. Ten or twelve bulls are generally killed at one of these barbarous amusements. They are fought by men who have forfeited their lives by the commission of some capital crime, and are condemned to this employment. These wretched men often get killed in the contest, a circumstance which excites great applause

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deeked late in the afternoon, and, to notify them, the Spanish flag was made to float at our fore-mast-head. I am afraid, however, that these fellows did not understand our intention, but that we designed to honor and cringe to them. They have an idea that we greatly aid and abet the patriot cause, and consequently dislike us. They are a bigoted and pitiful set. I hope that we shall not remain here much longer; for I have no desire to be where the flag of my country is treated in a way bordering on contempt, though they take good care not to insult any of us. They will repeat their unmannerly conduct, if we ever get a chance of trying our strength with them. The French and English men of war have treated us with politeness and attention."

FOREIGN.

From the New-York Gazette, July 16.

ITEMS FROM FRENCH PAPERS. The Countess of Surville, (Joseph Bonaparte's wife) who intends to sail for the United States, after having disposed of her property in France, will not be able to set out before the spring of 1820.

An immense number of Swiss peasants had passed through Arnheim, on their way down the Rhine, to take shipping for America.

Private letters from London, received in Paris, state that a great number of Quaker families were converting their property into cash, and preparing to sail to America.

A Paris paper of 2d June, states that counterfeiters of Russian bank bills to the amount of 1,400,000 roubles, had been discovered in London.

A Paris paper of the 28th May says, that according to the late accounts from Malta, a considerable part of the English squadron in the Mediterranean, had been ordered to return immediately to England.

Mr. Stephen Cathalan, United States Consul at Marseilles, died at that place on the 24th of May, after a short illness.

The Pope has no longer any objections to the crown of Louis the 18th. The King's health being much improved, it was supposed he would receive his coronation by the Pope of Rome on the 25th of August his festival day.

The arrival of Lord Whitworth in Paris had been for some time subject of much conversation. His return to London had caused a similar effect there, each forming his own conjectures.

The assassin of Kotzebue was not dead on the 18th of May—he was however in the weakest state of bodily health, and it was expected he would not suffer much longer. In a short time, says a German paper, we hope to be enabled to give the reasons which have prompted this unfortunate young man to this rash deed. It appears he has no accomplices.

The Paris papers are full of liberal discussions of the Chamber of Deputies on the propriety of recalling the emigrants. Among those recalled we notice Marshall Soult, General Pire Dirot (now in Philadelphia,) Count Real (now at his farm near Lake Ontario,) Baron Prommeruel; Foucher d'Anguiney; Eschaneux; Thebaud, and Lemaitre.

The quarantine of ten days to be performed at Havre by vessels from the United States, is removed and so announced in the Paris Journal.

From the New-York Evening Post July 16.

On a re-examination of our file of French papers to the 8th of June, received yesterday by the ship Rubicon, from Havre, we find a few articles worth translating.

Some changes, says a letter from Frankfurt, in the form of government, are expected in the different states of Germany. Austria appears immovable in the midst of the general agitation. They wish to maintain the aristocratic institutions in the two kingdoms of Saxony and Hanover. But it is not believed they can succeed.

Germany appears much agitated in every part: the principles of just and free government are canvassed and supported. They are now occupied in the second Bavarian assembly on the important discussion upon the introduction of the trial by jury—the publicity of the courts, as well of civil as criminal jurisdiction—nothing is yet decided. (In some parts of Europe, the courts are not open to the public—the prisoner, the advocate and the judges, are only allowed to enter the room.)

In Hesse Darmstadt, the deputies of the commons assembled to deliberate on grievances, in spite of the prohibition of such assemblies. The government has taken new measures to hinder such meetings.

The inhabitants of Bavaria on the Rhine have been alarmed by the report of the demand of a Great German power to take possession of Landau, and garison it for the future. The rumors, it is thought will be contradicted.

The second Bavarian chamber have agreed, almost unanimously, to introduce jury trials and to make courts public—they have petitioned the king to propose such a law.

The works on the fortifications which were to commence in Sweden about the first of May, are going on rapidly. The king who desires to preserve peace with his neighbors, appears to take the most appropriate measures to assure its duration.

The Swiss consul at Marseilles has written to the Director of the Customs. His letter says, that some persons having the plague were at Lazaretto—but that the excellent measures for the pre-

servation of health did not allow them to be alarmed. The disease was brought by the Swedish brig Continuation, capt. Anderson, coming from Tunis. The malady had not spread.

A letter from Marseilles says—"The plague on board the ship has ceased its ravages. Two individuals, who were attacked, are nearly cured, and neither the passengers, sailors, nor health-officers, show any of the previous symptoms of the disorder. We owe much in this business to the assiduous care and enlightened zeal of the Intendants of health."

New-York, July 14.

LATEST FROM FRANCE AND ENGLAND.

By the arrival this morning of the ship Rubicon, Capt. Holdridge, in 35 days from Havre de Grace, we have been favored with Paris papers, to the 8th of June inclusive, containing London dates to the 4th. The following paragraphs are all we can give this Evening:—

London, March 3.

It appears that the principal object of Mad. Mason's late trip to Paris was the publication of new details upon the affair of Faudes. They say that the pamphlet which contains them will be sold on Wednesday next, by the author in person, who has changed her residence to the hotel de Montmorenci!!!

The contradiction which we gave, according to our private correspondence with Stockholm, to the reports spread by certain papers of an abdication demanded of the King, Charles John, is confirmed by the following official article inserted in the Journals of Stockholm. (This is gratuitous on the part of the French Editor.)

"We have read, with astonishment, in the foreign gazettes, some articles concerning Sweden. The news which they contain is too absurd to merit the honor of being seriously contradicted.

Price of Stocks.—3 per cent. Consols—65 7-8 68 5-8 4—same re-acted 65 5-8, 7-8, 5-8, 3 1/2 per cent. 43 7-8, 5-8—4 per cent. 84 1/2, 85 85—5 per cent. 99 1/2, 100 3-8.

Yesterday the loan having been officially announced on change, the public stock experienced a sudden rise. The Consols which had sunk, had arisen to 66 1/2 and 3-8. It is said the loan will be of 30,000,000, but that the extent of the operation will not be made public until after the close of those concerned. Among the subscribers named already are the houses of Rothschild, Richards and Ellis.

THE FAYETTE ELECTION.

1ST DAY.			
Parker,	- 319	Wickliffe,	- 207
Payne,	- 353	Barr,	- 202
True,	- 277	Butler,	- 160
Thompson,	- 257	January,	- 150
2D DAY.			
Parker,	- 557	Wickliffe,	- 349
Payne,	- 502	Thompson,	- 345
Barr,	- 391	January,	- 280
True,	- 360	Butler,	- 248
3D DAY.			
Parker,	- 1126	True,	- 576
Payne,	- 910	Thompson,	- 570
Wickliffe,	- 790	January,	- 468
Barr,	- 753	Butler,	- 413

Messrs. PARKER, PAYNE, and WICKLIFFE, are the representatives elect for this county in the next Gen. Assembly.

Statement of the polls in Scott and Franklin counties on the last day. The two first named gentlemen were elected.

Richard M. Johnson,	- 1154
Alexander Bradford,	- 667
James Patterson,	- 611
James Harrod,	- 569
William Warren,	- 271
John Guili,	- 22

In Franklin county.
William Gerrard, - 672
Martin D. Hardin, - 670
James Hunter, - 556
John Pope, - 552

We understand the following gentlemen are elected:

In Woodford—William B. Long, Thos. Stevenson.
In Jessamine—Samuel H. Woodson.
In Harrison—Stephen Bartou, Peter Barrett.
In Bourbon—John L. Hickman, Robert Baylor, McClelland.

HIGHLY INTERESTING.

The last eastern papers bring a letter from St. Thomas, under date of the 3d July, in which it is stated that information had that day been received from Angostura of an action fought on the 12th of June, at Curiana, by a division of the Spanish army under the command of Gen. Arana, and a division of the patriots led by Marino. The royalists were totally defeated. Their loss was from one thousand to eleven hundred men, together with all their camp equipage, documents, &c. The patriots suffered severely, having lost 400 men.

The letter containing the above information is said to be written by a gentleman of the highest respectability.

We are authorized to state that the Springfield bank is paying specie for its notes. This authority comes from a gentleman in this town, who has just returned from there.

The English attorney general had, at the last dates, introduced a bill into the House of Commons, declaring it felony for any subject to fight in the cause of the Patriots in the contest between the colonies and Spain. The bill has several details. It contains a provision against detaining vessels engaged in foreign service—and it makes it a misdemeanor to fit out, without license, armed vessels to cruise against any power with whom G. Britain is not at war. The British merchants engaged in the South American trade have strongly remonstrated against the proposed measure. Should the bill pass into a law, may it not be possible that Spain will return the favor by a cession of Cuba?

A Washington city paper states, that the present scarcity of a circulating medium, and the general embarrassment felt from the toleration of fictitious banking companies, now occupy the particular attention of the Secretary of the Treasury, and that at the next meeting of Congress he purposes to invite legislative attention to these interesting subjects.

ST. LOUIS BANK.

Notice has been given, by the bank of St. Louis, for a general meeting of the stockholders on the 15th day of September, to take into consideration the propriety of continuing or closing the concerns of the institution.

This notice is, in the Missouri Gazette, accompanied by an address to the public, signed by the president of the bank, which is given below. Its object seems to be to enumerate the causes which have led to a suspension of the banking operations. Colonels James & Richard M. Johnson are attacked in the address with a degree of boldness which we do not think is justified by any circumstances that have come to light. That there was an award made out in St. Louis against these gentlemen to the amount mentioned in the address, is admitted. But we are ignorant of any "hon-

orable obligation" they entered into, to satisfy an award made out upon *ex parte* testimony, which we are informed was the case, and from the nature of the information we cannot doubt its correctness. The arbitrators may have had no other testimony before them. It will hardly, however, be asserted that the whole truth was presented in evidence.

We well know that, when the president of the St. Louis Bank was in Lexington, some two or three months ago, on business concerning the award, Col. Richard M. Johnson did propose to submit the whole transactions between the Bank of St. Louis, and himself and brother, to any judicial tribunal in the United States, except the Missouri territory, and did offer to enter into a legal "obligation" to abide the decision of such tribunal. The proposition was rejected; but for what reason we do not know. It may be urged that consent cannot give jurisdiction. This is a well known principle. Nevertheless any judicial tribunal that might have been designated, could have been agreed upon as arbitrators, and thus the subject could have been impartially settled according to the principles of law. Or why did not the bank resort to the federal circuit court of Kentucky, which has properly jurisdiction? None will doubt its ability. None can dispute the honesty of its members.

A volume of papers relative to this affair was submitted by Col. R. M. Johnson to two eminent lawyers of this state, and their opinion required. They unhesitatingly, as we are advised, recommended the non-payment of the award. Had their decision been favorable to the award, we have no doubt but the colonel Johnsons would have made immediate arrangements to settle the claim.

There are but few men who have had any monied transaction with these gentlemen, and who are not their political enemies, who would not willingly attest the highly honorable manner in which they conduct their business. Men of high standing, however, seldom escape from the envy of individual or sectional ambition; and it is too often the lot of poor human nature to delight in attempting the injury of those whose standing is not only locally, but nationally great.

It will be seen that Capt. Price has signed the address alluded to officially—so that no remark of ours can attach to him as an individual.

"TO THE PUBLIC."

"The directors of the bank of St. Louis, finding that the operations of the bank cannot be continued either with profit to the stockholders, or advantage to the community, have determined to suspend the business of the bank; a general meeting of the stockholders has therefore been called, to take into consideration the propriety of continuing or closing finally its concerns; and in the meantime, to save the creditors of the bank from losses, or unnecessary delay in the liquidation of their demands, the directors have made specific assignments of the effects of the banks, appropriating them so as to discharge the debts due by the bank, as promptly as possible. By these arrangements, every just debt of the bank is amply provided for. If losses are to be sustained, the stockholders only will be the sufferers, and they having an opportunity to inspect the course of operations pursued by the bank minutely, can satisfy themselves as to the necessity of the present course, as well as of the correctness of the motives which have actuated the directors in pursuing it. It may therefore not be deemed a duty incumbent on the board of directors to make any public explanation relative to the affairs of the bank. Still, however, as the institution is of a public nature, the attention of the public is invited to the following brief statement of the causes which have produced the present result.

The bank of St. Louis, after a suspension of business for about twelve months, resumed operations on the 3rd of March last, under the expectation on the part of the directors, of being able, if not to continue the operations of the bank successfully, at least to collect the debts due the bank, and pay the claims against it, more promptly than while in a state of suspension; the first object of the directors, therefore, was to acquire a fund on which to commence, temporarily, until the bank could collect the debts due to it. This fund was raised on the credit of individuals; which together with the collections of debts, has enabled the bank to redeem upwards of \$14,000 of its bills issued, besides liquidating other claims amounting to about \$12,000. The receipts for debts due the bank during its last operations, have fallen short of what the directors had anticipated. Among these disappointments, the most prominent is the delinquency of the colonels James and R. M. Johnson of Kentucky, in not paying the large sums of money (amounting to about \$36,000 dollars) lately awarded against them. The col. Johnsons had entered into the most honorable obligations to discharge the debt that should be found against them; and from the extraordinary assurances on the part of the colonel Johnsons as well as from the legal

obligations these gentlemen were under, the directors of the bank of St. Louis placed a considerable degree of reliance on receiving a prompt payment of this debt; disappointed in every arrangement entered into by the col. Johnsons, the only alternative left for the directors of the bank of St. Louis to pursue, was to commence a suit at law on the award against them. This course has been taken, and the result will probably restore to the stockholders of the bank, the funds of which the institution has been so long unjustly deprived, and for the want of which, connected with other collateral circumstances, it may finally be annihilated.

Still, however, in ordinary times, and under ordinary circumstances, the operations of the bank might have been continued; but the recent embarrassment and stoppage of the banks, whose medium constitutes nearly all the currency of this place, renders it impossible to collect the debts due the bank with promptitude; and a continuation of business would make it necessary for the directors to raise a further fund upon their individual responsibility; this responsibility they would not shrink from, provided there should be a certainty of more favorable times in regard to the monied concerns of the country; but the prospect in this respect they consider so gloomy, as to forbid the hope of any benefit, for a long time to come from any banking operations.

The foregoing statement will not perhaps be sufficiently explicit to satisfy those who have claims against the bank, such persons are respectfully invited to call at the banking house, and examine the securities which have been assigned them, which is confidently believed will prove satisfactory.

By order of the board of directors.
RISDON H. PRICE, Pres't.
July 12th, 1819.

Since the above article was prepared, we learn from Col. Richard M. Johnson, that the claim of his brother Colonel Jas. Johnson against the St. Louis bank, amounts to 50,000 dollars; and that after an examination of the papers alluded to before, by the legal gentlemen to whom they were submitted, it was clearly ascertained that the loss of this sum had been sustained by Col. James Johnson, and that in a court of justice it could be substantiated in the form of a judgment. We know the attorneys, and should as soon confide in their opinions, as in those of any other two in the state.

COMMERCIAL, &c.

A letter from Hamburg, to the editor of the Freeman's Journal, dated May 18, says that no article can be sent from America to the north of Europe with any hope of profit now. We shall not, as the writer thinks, have much commerce with Hamburg this year. Coffee and sugars were there looking down. The U. S. flag was never more respected in that quarter than at present. Mr. Campbell, our minister at St. Petersburg, lost three children, all we believe, that he had, in eight days by sickness, in April. He was, it is stated, a favorite in Russia. The writer says, that "such men as Mr. Pinckney, Mr. Adams and Mr. Campbell, reflect great honor on the country."

In North Carolina, the prospects for crops of grain, fruit, cotton and tobacco are more flattering than for ten years past. Prices only are wanting to fill the cup of blessings for the farmer.

Franklin Gazette.

The money market in Boston on Saturday was quite easy; Spanish dollars were at one per cent. advance, but no sales of the U. S. bank stock. The ship Patterson and Trumbull, with their cargoes, consisting of teas and silks, lately arrived at Providence, will it is stated in Mr. Degrad's Report, be sent to France without unloading. Spanish dollars were yesterday, in New-York, at 1-2 to 3-4 per cent. only advance; U. S. States bank stock, 91, sales. Markets at Port au Prince, July 13, were dull. Flour 9 a 10; codfish 6 a 50; mackerel 14; pork 20 a 22; beef 14 a 19; lumb 30 a 35; coffee 33 a 34.

Vincennes, July 17.

On Wednesday of last week came on at Palestine, Crawford county, Illinois, before the hon. J. C. Brown, one of the judges of the supreme court of Illinois, the trial of three delaware indians, viz. *Kilbuck, Captain Thomas and Big Panther*, for the murder of Mr. McCall in March last. The prosecution was conducted by G. R. C. Sullivan, esq. who opened the cause in a very feeling and well delivered speech to the jury; and the defence was most ably maintained by John Law, esq. of this place, and the hon. R. Daniel, of Princeton, in a manner which did great credit to those gentlemen. The jury retired on Friday evening, and in about two hours returned with a verdict of GUILTY against all three. A motion in arrest of judgment was made by the defendant's counsel, which was sustained by the court; and the Grand Jury not having been discharged, a new bill was found against *Kilbuck* alone, who was tried again on Saturday, found GUILTY, and sentenced to be hung on Wednesday of this week. They also presented *Thomas and Panther*, but their counsel made a motion to continue the trial of these two until a regular term of the court, it was sustained.

Panther and Thomas made their escape on Saturday evening—and we have since understood, that *Kilbuck* has also escaped; whether through the negligence or design of those who were plac-

ed to guard them, is yet to be determined.—We have further understood that *Kilbuck* will be demanded of the tribe through the proper authority.

Delaware County Oyer and Terminer.—On the 1st inst. the trial of *Nathan Foster*, for the murder of his wife by poison, came on before his honour judge Woodward.

It appeared from the trial, that *Foster* was rising of sixty years of age, ignorant, passionate and depraved. His wife about 70, very amiable, pious and exemplary. They had raised a respectable family of children—some of whom were used as witnesses upon the trial to establish their fathers guilt. Among the witnesses introduced, was the partner in the illicit, and adulterous intercourse, which led *Foster* to commit the horrid deed. She appeared with her illegitimate infant in her arms, and testified to her own shame, and their joint depravity.

In October last *Foster* procured arsenic with which to kill rats, part of it used, the remainder unaccounted for. In January the family, excepting himself and wife, were absent from home for nearly an hour—soon afterwards she was taken violently ill, with those symptoms which usually indicate poison by arsenic. She died in about 18 hours; no physician attending until a few minutes before her death, and but few of the neighbors having been called in—these with other circumstances excited suspicion in the neighborhood, and eventually in the body being opened, the contents of the stomach examined, and by several chemical experiments, the presence of a large quantity of arsenic detected. The evidences of the prisoner's guilt were drawn from his declaration, and the attending circumstances, which eventually became irresistibly strong and conclusive. He asked one of the witnesses if old Ellen (his wife) was well in heaven if she would marry him?—to another he declared, "he could put old Ellen out of the way, &c."

The examination of the witnesses occupied two days. The counsel in summing up, and his honor in charging the jury, occupied about eight hours. The jury, in less than half an hour, returned a verdict of GUILTY.

A great improvement upon the principles of banking.—We have seen a letter from Carolina, dated the 2d June, which states that the following test oath is tendered by the State Bank, at Raleigh, N. C. to all who apply for specie: "The undersigned makes oath, the notes that he now presents to the bank for payment are his property, (or the property of —) and were not exchanged, or bought up for the purpose of making this demand upon the bank."

The letter adds—"As might well be expected, this arbitrary measure is resisted with spirit, and has filled the minds of the citizens with indignation."

Baltimore, July 20.

We are glad to hear that the account of the attempted robbery of the mail between this city and Washington a few days ago, proves to be unfounded. The following paragraph on that subject is from the National Intelligencer of yesterday:—

"Having published the advertisement of the Post-master of the city of Baltimore, offering a reward for the discovery of certain persons who lately attempted to commit a robbery of the Mail between this city and that, it is proper to state, that from information we have received, there is reason to believe that no such attempt was made, but in the disturbed vision of the driver, who most probably mistook two honest foot passengers for high-way robbers."

The French Minister, M. Hyde De Neuville, and his family, departed from this city on Wednesday last, on his way to the north, to take shipping for his native country, which he is about to revisit.

It is certain, that at no time heretofore, have the Foreign Ministers resident here been more generally entitled to personal esteem, than since the conclusion of the late war. M. De Neuville came among us under the disadvantage of a misapprehension of his character. He was said to be disposed to be a sanguinary persecutor equally of the republicans of France and of the friends of the Neapolitan dynasty.—He had been misrepresented; and he has, by his deportment whilst here, fairly converted prejudice into friendship and respect. In his public capacity, his conduct has we believe, been unexceptionable, and his disposition wholly amicable towards our government.—*Ant. Int.*

Died.

On Saturday morning last in this town, Mrs. REBECCA BRADFORD, aged 42 years, of a lingering and painful illness. Mrs. Bradford was the widow Benj. J. Bradford, dec'd. formerly editor of the Franklin Journal, printed at Frankfort, Ky. the Tennessee Gazette, and the Examiner published in Nashville.

Fire! Fire!! Fire!!!

Independent Fire Company, No. 1. THE members will attend their stated meeting at 7 o'clock. W. CONNELL'S to-morrow evening, at 7 o'clock.

Jessamine county, to wit:

TAKEN up by James Coger, living in Jessamine county, on the head of Jessamine creek, one BAY HORSE, 12 years old, both hind feet white, 15 hands and a half high, half face, no brand perceptible; appraised to \$67 50 before me a justice of the peace for said county, this 26th July, 1819.

JOEL TURNHAM, J. P.
Teste,
DANIEL B. PRICE, c. j. c.

NEW AND ELEGANT FANCY GOODS,
Just Received at No. 7, Chesapeake.

JAMES M. PIKE.

HAS the pleasure of informing the Ladies, he has received the most elegant assortment of

FANCY GOODS,

That has been offered for sale in this town for the last two years, AMONG WHICH ARE—

ELEGANT 8, 6 and 4 SCROLL RETICULES.
Superb Toilette Boxes and Toilet Cushions, in great variety of Patterns and Sizes, MONTAGUE BASKETS for the Toilette, extremely handsome, A few pairs very elegant SCREENS, FANCY BOXES, FRUITS, EMERY BOOKS &c. &c. The whole of the above superbly painted on Velvet and in a very superior style. Likewise—PLAIN GOLD, STAMPED GOLD, EMBOSSED & MORUCCO PAPER, GOLD ORNAMENTS for various purposes, with a variety of other articles too numerous to particularize. He hopes, as he has mentioned will be sufficient inducement for the ladies to call and examine for themselves.

Also, received a few days since, A few Bottles of the justly celebrated MACASSAR, and a few Bottles of the unadulterated RUSSIA OILS for the Hair. All of which he is disposed to sell at a very small advance from prime cost.

Lexington, July—29th

Cheap Clock Cases,

For Wooden Clocks, at 12 Dollars.
William Cox,

Cabinet Maker, Main-st. Lexington, HAS for sale a number of CASES, warranted to be made by good workmen, and of good seasoned materials, (equal to any he has ever made for Mr. Warner, and sold at 27 dollars.) All kind of Cabinet Work for sale by him, at very low prices. Columns and Wood Turning generally, done to order. Aug. 6, 1819—37-38

For Sale or to Hire,

A NEGRO MAN,

WHO has been used to driving a team and working on a farm for several years; but has recently been employed as a waiter in a Tavern. His character for industry, sobriety and honesty, is indisputable, and the owner's reason for selling him is on account of his leaving the state, and the man having a wife and family, from whom he does not wish to part. A long credit will be given. Apply at this Office.

August 5, 1819—32-11
Messrs. John Taylor, Samuel R. Combs and Theodora Combs his wife, John W. Holder, Caleb H. Holder, Thomas Jones and Lydia his wife, Edward McGwire and Fanny his wife, Richard Williams and Catharine his wife, heirs and Representatives of John Holder, deceased.

Please to Take Notice,

THAT on the first Monday in October next, at the Court-house in the town of Madison, state of Indiana, we shall proceed to take the depositions of Samuel Canby and others, to be read in evidence in the suit in Chancery depending in the Fayette Circuit Court, where we are complainants and you are defendants. You will also take notice, that we shall attend at the same place, on the first Monday in November next, to take depositions in the same suit; and that we shall on the 3d Monday in November next, at the House of Samuel White, in Shelby county, proceed to take depositions to be read in the same suit, at all which places you are notified to attend, and the said depositions will on each day be taken between the rising and setting of the sun. We are yours, JOHN MOUNT, and others, Heirs and representatives of Thomas Mount, deceased.

August 2d, 1819—32-3

Ohio Money Wanted.

WE will receive in payment for DRY GOODS bought at our store, notes of nearly all the Ohio Banks, many of them at par. **ARCAMBAL & NOUVEL.** Lexington, July 30th, 1819—31-3

Notice.

COUNTRY HATTERS and others wishing to purchase PRAYER BUK by the small quantity, may be supplied by calling on the following gentlemen: Mr. SAMUEL HENSELEY, of Frankfort; Mr. JOEL P. WILLIAMS of Harrodsburgh; and Mr. SAMUEL PILKERRON, of Lexington, at the House of Leber & Johnsons. Those taking a Pack of sixty or a hundred weight, may have it at \$2 75 cents, a less quantity at \$3 per lb. Lexington, July 23d, 1819—18-6t

Notice.

A MEETING of the members of the Kentucky society for promoting Agriculture, will take place at FOWLER'S GARDEN, adjoining Lexington, on the last Thursday in next September, and continue for three days, at which time and place the Society will award 21 SILVER CUPS: one to each of the articles named below. Members are requested to be punctual in their attendance.

- To the best Gelding, a Silver Cup.
- " " Sucking Colt do. do.
- " " Imported or country raised Bull, Silver Cup.
- " " Do. do. do. Cow, do. do.
- " " Stall fed Bullock, do. do.
- " " Country bred Bull, do. do.
- " " Do. do. do. between 3 & 4 years old, Silver Cup.
- " " Do. do. do. between 2 & 3 years old, Silver Cup.
- " " Do. do. do. between 1 & 2 years old, Silver Cup.
- " " Bull Calf not exceeding 12 months old, Silver Cup.
- " " Country bred Cow, do. do.
- " " Heifer between 3 & 4 years old, Silver Cup.
- " " Do. do. 2 & 3 yrs. old, do. do.
- " " Do. do. 1 & 2 yrs. old, do. do.
- " " Heifer not exceeding 12 months old, Silver Cup.
- " " Carpeting manufactured in private families, Silver Cup.
- " " Hemp or flax linen manufactured in private families, Silver Cup.
- " " Table linen manufactured in private families, Silver Cup.
- " " Cloth manufactured in private families, Silver Cup.
- " " Cassinet or Jeans manufactured in private families, Silver Cup.
- " " Whiskey, not less than 100 galls. of this year's make, Silver Cup.
- " " Cheese of the present year's make Silver Cup.
- " " Wheat, quality, quantity and excellence of crop will be considered Silver Cup.

It is confidently believed, that much fine stock will be exhibited, and much bought and sold within the three days of the Fair: therefore, those who either wish to sell or purchase will do well to attend.

H. TAYLOR,
JAS. SHELBY,
ROBT. WICKLIFFE, } Com'ees.
ROBT. CROCKETT,
E. WARFIELD,

The Lexington Bath house

ON WATER-STREET, Is now in repair for those who may wish to enjoy the healthful luxury of Warm or Cold Bathing. Lexington, July 23.

AUCTION.

NOTICE

To Stationers, Booksellers and Merchants.

On MONDAY the 9th of AUGUST NEXT, AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M. WILL BE SOLD,

- 64 REAMS Superroyal Printing PAPER.
- 20 do. Medium do.
- 20 Gross Paste Boards
- 17 Reams Fools Cap Writing, No. 1.
- 24 do. do. do. No. 2.
- 71 do. do. do. No. 3.
- 19 PT. LETTER.
- 62 FANCY.
- 1 SIDEBOARD.
- 1 Barrel BRANDY.
- 5 Barrels rectified WHISKEY.

Terms made known on the day of Sale by SHREVE & COMBS, Auctioneers & Com. Merchants.

July 23, 1819—30-2

Commission & Storage.

WM. B. DEWITT & CO.

Commission Merchants,

NEW ORLEANS.

REFERENCES for the state of Kentucky: James Morrison, Henry Clay, Charles Watkins, J. W. Hunt.

Lexington, July 28—31st

COLOGNE WATER.

500 Bottles of this admirable water, just received and for sale by JAMES M. PIKE, who considers no other recommendation necessary to assure the public that it is of the genuine French importation. Chesapeake, No. 7, July 21—30th

NEW GOODS.

Arcambal & Nouvel,

HAVE just received, and are now opening at their store on Main-street, fronting the Old Market place.

A HANDSOME AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Spring and Summer Goods,

CONSISTING OF
Elegant spriged & Plain CANTON CRAPES, Black and assorted colors, Superb Irish Laces and Edgings, Lace Shawls and Veils, black and White 4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 7-4 and three cornered Merino Shawls, assorted colors, Prunelle and Morocco Shoes, with and without heels, black and assorted colors, Fancy Silk Handkerchiefs and Shawls, Lace Pilleries and Embroidered trimmings, Best quality black Double Levantine and Flor-de-cas.

Do. do. Lutestring and Mantua
Do. Bombazien and Bombazetts
Figured Levantines and Sattins
6-4 black and white Silk Lace and 4-4 Crapes
Plain and figured ribbons and Gauzes
Figured and plain Jackonett, Book, Mull and Leno Muslins
Cambric and 6-4 Carlisle Gingham
Pink cross-barred and Jacquett Shawls
Black and white Silk and Cotton Hose
Corded Velvet and Velveteen
London Superfine and common CLOTHS and CASSIMERES

Blue, mixed and brown Cassinets
Stripe Jeans and Cotton Cassimeres
Super white and printed Marsailles and other Vestings
Steam Loom and Cambric Shirtings
Irish Linens and Long Lawns
Russia, Bird-eye and Damask Diapers
Linen and cotton Checks
Light and Dark Calicoes
Furniture and Cambric Dimities
Black and cross barred Silk Handkerchiefs
Company Flag and Handanna do.
Silk, Cotton and Worsted 1-2 Hose
Buck-skin, Dog-skin, Beaver, Kid and Silk Gloves
Linen Cambric and Marking Canvas
Domestic Chip Hats, Work-Baskets, Bed Ticks
Sheeting, Shirting, Chambrays, Stripes, Plaids, Furniture checks, coloured Jeans
Hemp and Flax Linen, Socks, Thread &c.

ALSO,
4th Proof French Brandy, Of a superior quality and for Old Port Wine, sold by the barrel or quart.
Old Jamaica Spirits, Whiskey,
Brown Sugar, Coffee, fresh Teas, Rice, prime Muscatel Raisins, Pepper, spice &c.
Liverpool and Edged Plates and Dishes, Cans and Saueters, Teas, Sugars, Creams, Pickers, Salad Dishes, Soup Tureens, Basons and Ewrs &c.
And a General Assortment of

Hard Ware & Paper Hangings,

All of which are offered at very reduced prices. Lexington, June 11, 1819—24-7

10 Dollars Reward

STOLEN from the subscriber between the 18th and 20th inst. from Mr. Banton's lot, at the forks of the Frankfort road, three-fourths of a mile from Lexington, a BROWN MARE, six years old, about fourteen hands high, branded with the letter U on her left shoulder, has two very small white spots, one on her forehead and another on the back of her left ear, a small lump on her back, occasioned by the saddle. It is strongly presumed that she has been carried to the county of Jessamine.

Lexington, July 26—31-3t

An Apprentice Wanted.

A YOUNG MAN who is a good English scholar, would be taken to learn the Art of Printing. Enquire at the office of the Kentucky Gazette.



Notice.

THE subscribers having rented Mr. Hart's Rope Walk for a term of years, with the intention of carrying on the

Rope-Making Business,

In all its various branches, they will give the highest price in CASH for HEMP, delivered at said Walk, where BALE ROPE, CABLES and TARED ROPE, of all descriptions, may be had on the shortest notice, warranted of equal quality to any manufactured in the United States. They wish to purchase a quantity of T.A.R.

MORRISON & BRUCE.
Lexington, Jan. 15, 1819-tf

Elegant Carpeting.

Just received and for sale at the Store of T. E. BOSWELL & CO.
Brussels & Scotch Carpetings,
Which they offer at a very reduced price.
Jan. 1, 1819-tf

HENRY FLETCHER,

Corner of Main-street and Jordan's Row,
Has just received an additional assortment of

Fine Jewelry, Watches &c.

WHICH, with his former stock, comprises the largest assortment to be found in the western country, consisting of Rich Gold Patent Lever Watches, best quality Rich Gold Horizontal Watches, best quality Silver Patent Lever do do Plain Silver do do Gentlemen's fine Gold Chains, Seals and Keys Ladies' Fillagree Chains, Seals and Keys Rich Pearl, Fillagree and Patent Diamond Earrings, Breast-Pins and Finger-Rings Jett Ear-Rings, Breast Pins and Finger-Rings Ladies' Thread Cases, Pocket Books & Purses Silver Spoons, Ladies, Sugar Tongs &c. Do Pencil cases, Thimbles & Fruit Knives Plated Castors, Candlesticks, Snuffers & Trays Elegant French Mantle Time Pieces Fine Desk and Pocket Knives, Scissors and Razors
All of which will be sold at very reduced prices.
N. B. All kinds of Watches repaired by a first rate workman, and warranted. Jewelry made to order, and every article of jewelry repaired in the neatest manner. Watch-makers' tools and materials of the best quality.
June 29-28-St

CINCINNATI PORTER.

JUST RECEIVED from the Brewery of Messrs. Perry & Raily, Cincinnati, a supply of

Very Superior Porter,

WHICH is offered for sale to retailers on my usual moderate terms, and shall receive from time to time an additional supply.
W. CONNELL.
April 9, 1819-tf

N. B. Any orders for bottled Porter sent from the country, will be strictly attended to after the first of May.



J. SEARLES,

Has on hand and is still making a quantity of

SADDLES,

Of all descriptions and of the best quality, which he warrants to be equal in every respect to any in the state.
Plated BRIDLES, SADDLE BAGS and all other articles in his line, made in the neatest manner and at the shortest notice. As he procures the best materials, he flatters himself he is able to please those who may favour him with their custom. A few doors below E. Yeizer's Currying Shop, Main-street.
Lexington, June 25, 1819-26tf

Thomas Essex & Co.

BOOKBINDERS & STATIONERS.
RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public that they have removed their establishment next door to the store now occupied by Messrs. Holdeman, Pearson & Co. opposite the court house, on Main street, where they will constantly keep on hand—Blank Books, of every description. Banks, Public Offices and Merchants, can be supplied with every thing in their line, on the best terms and on the shortest notice. They have now for sale a quantity of Writing and Wrapping Paper, School Books, &c.
N. B.—A first rate Workman, well recommended, will meet with liberal wages and constant employ by applying as above.
March 19-12tf

Tilford, Trotter & Co.

HAVE FOR SALE,
GOLD AND SILVER PATENT LEVER
WATCHES,
For sale at Philadelphia prices.
BOLTING CLOTHS, from No. 3 to 7.
Lexington, May 10, 1819-20tf

Bagie Powder Mills,

3 1/2 MILES SOUTH OF LEXINGTON,
ON THE HICKMAN ROAD,
William Roman & Tilford, Trotter & Co.
UNDER THE FIRM OF

Roman, Trotter & Co.

Manufacture GUN-POWDER,
Which they will warrant of equal quality to any made in the United States.
Orders will be punctually attended to, and forwarded.
ROMAN, TROTTER & CO.
Lexington, K. May 5, 1819-19tf

The above to be published in the Freeman, Chilton, the Inquirer, Cincinnati; the Public Advertiser, Louisville; the Sun, Vincennes; the Clarion, Nashville; the Enquirer, St. Louis; the Eagle, Mayville, two months, and their bills to be forwarded to R. T. & Co.

Five Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from the subscriber, living in Lexington, on Saturday night the 17th inst. a BAY HORSE, five years old, about 15 hands high, and well made, no brand nor white collected; has the mark of the halter collar; has lost the sight of both eyes, and his hoofs are worn flat by working on an inclined wheel. Any person delivering said horse, shall be entitled to the above reward.
RICHARD WATNER.
Lexington, July 19, 1819-30*3

FOR SALE,

A first rate Hand Organ.
WITH four Cylinders, playing thirty-two tunes, with several Overtures. Likewise an OPTIC with four Glasses, with seventy-six superb views. Enquire of JOHN DETERIN, Opposite the court-house, Lexington.
July 9, 1819-23

An Agricultural Paper.

The American Farmer,

IS CONDUCTED BY
JOHN S. SKINNER, POST-MASTER
OF BALTIMORE,
AND PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

THE AMERICAN FARMER is printed on a sheet of paper, of the best quality, size of a common newspaper, and folded so as to make eight pages, and by that means admits of being conveniently bound up and preserved in volumes.

The matters treated of in the American Farmer are, Agriculture, Gardening, Internal Improvements, Domestic Economy, and new inventions and discoveries connected with these subjects. It contains, also, each week, a correct account of the prices of the principal articles of country produce in the Baltimore market, ascertained by actual sales, which are given.

The American Farmer takes no concern in party politics—nor will it contain any advertisements, except a single insertion of such as relate to seed, agricultural implements, remarkable live stock, books on farming, and such other notices as are connected in their nature with the objects of the paper.

Numerous diagrams and cuts are inserted, in order to show more clearly the construction of new and improved implements of husbandry, or to illustrate particular systems of cultivation.

Twelve numbers have already appeared, and a second edition having been issued to supply the extraordinary demand, complete files may yet be had, on early application.

The price of the American Farmer is seven DOLLARS per annum, payable either half-yearly in advance, or the whole amount, as the subscriber likes best. The money to be remitted by mail, to the Editor at his risk and cost. The file will be immediately and securely put up, and sent to any part of the United States. No notes will be received except those of specie paying banks.

Should any subscriber feel dissatisfied on the receipt and perusal of the numbers then issued, he will be at liberty to return them to the Editor, who pledges himself to refund immediately the amount paid by such subscriber.

Any person who shall receive and send on the money for ten subscribers, for a year, will be entitled to a copy of the paper, or to four dollars, and so in proportion for a smaller or larger amount.

Baltimore, June 20th, 1819.
*The Richmond Enquirer, Norfolk Herald, Petersburg Intelligencer, Nashville V. B. Kentucky Reporter, Gazette and Argus, Gazette, Charleston; Minerva, Raleigh, N. C. and Register, do will please insert the above eight times, and send their accounts to J. S. Skinner, Post-master, Baltimore.

Notice is hereby Given,

THAT I will not pay a note executed by me, payable to William Bowner, twelve months after date, for \$66 75 cents, date of the note not recollected, it being given in payment for a Horse which is unsound.

JAMES KENDRED.
July 12th, 1819-29*

White Flint Glass Works,

Wellsburg, Brooke County, Va.
THE company that formerly carried on the GLASS WORKS of this place, having declined the business last November, we have taken the works, and now have them in blast, prepared to fill any orders in the

White Flint & Green Hollow

Glass line.
We will attend particularly to the blowers, and have the ware well shaped, correct sized, and each size uniformly the same, of the very best quality, and always at the lowest Pittsburgh prices, to customers on a liberal credit. Any orders sent to the Commission Merchants of Wheeling, Va. will be immediately filled and sent to Wheeling or otherwise, as may be directed, and all orders directed to the subscribers per mail or otherwise, will be thankfully received and immediately attended to—also, forwarded agreeably to directions, by water or land, without any charge for forwarding.

We will at almost all times barter or exchange Glass for any articles of the product or manufacture of other parts of the country, that is usually sent to this part for sale—particularly those of Kentucky, Ohio and Missouri. Any persons having articles that they suppose would suit us, and wish to barter, will please make their propositions per mail, and we pledge ourselves to answer without delay.
JOHN J. JACOB & CO.
May 14, 1819-24-3m.

Schree & Johnsons,

CORNER OF MAIN & MILL STREETS,
Nearly opposite the Branch Bank of the U. S.
HAVE, just opened, and will constantly keep on hand, for sale, either by retail or wholesale, an assortment of

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

BROAD CLOTHS, NEGRO CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, BLANKETS, CASSINETS, HARD-WARE, SATINETTS, NAILS of every description, &c. &c. They will also keep a constant supply of BANK, PRINTING, WRITING, LETTER, and WRAPPING PAPER.
Orders from any part of the country will be promptly attended to.
Lexington, Jan. 1, 1819-tf

New Commission Warehouse.

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE ESTABLISHED A
Commission Warehouse,
AT LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY,
UNDER THE FIRM OF

WM. D. DUNCAN & CO.

THE business will be conducted by WM. D. DUNCAN, a young man, who has been in our employment for a length of time, and in whose steadiness, abilities and attention to business, we have the most perfect reliance, and solicit our friends and the public indulgence with a share of their patronage; and at the same time inform our friends, that WM. D. DUNCAN is authorized to receive any debts due us at Pittsburgh, whose receipt will be good for the same.
CROMWELL, DOBBS & PEEBLES.
Pittsburgh, May 1st, 1819-21-14t

To the Public.

IN the Kentucky Gazette of the 2d instant, I discovered an advertisement of a certain George P. Welch, headed

TAKE CARE! TAKE CARE!!

Cautioning the public not to take assignments on two notes of his, payable to me for \$771 10 cents each. His first Note that I had passed off some time since, was protested on the 29th ult. His take care does not appear to the public until the 2d inst. Judge for yourselves. The note I have myself since lifted and now hold it, and was it not for his happy faculty of taking care, to be absent from the country long enough to prevent me from bringing suit on the present July court, I should have taken special CARE of him. The pressure of the times must be his apology.
JOHN T. EVANS.
Nicholasville, July 10th, 1819-29*3

Hope Powder Mills,

One mile west of Lexington, on the Woodford Road.

JOSEPH & GEORGE BOSWELL, HAVE entered into Co-Partnership, with SPENCER COOPER, for the purpose of manufacturing GUN-POWDER, under the firm of

SPENCER COOPER & CO.

Who will keep a constant supply of Gun-Powder, equal to any made in the United States and will sell on as good terms.

All orders will be strictly attended to, and they will continue to give the highest price for SALT-PETRE, delivered at J. & G. Boswell's Store, on Cheapside, Lexington, or at their Mills.

SPENCER COOPER & CO.
Jan. 1, 1819-tf

State of Kentucky:

FAYETTE CIRCUIT, set—June Term, 1819.

Gilbert Simpson's heirs and representatives, Complainants,

Against

Thomas Stephens and Gilbert Shore, administrators of John Simpson, dec'd. &c. De'ts.

IN CHANCERY.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court upon proper affidavit made, that the Defendants, the heirs of Stephen Prather deceased, are unknown to the complainants, and they having failed to enter their appearance herein agreeably to law and the rules of this court, on the motion of the complainants by their counsel, it is ordered, that unless the said unknown heirs of Stephen Prather dec'd. do appear here on or before the first day of our next September Term, and answer the complainant's bill, the same will be taken for confessed against them; and it is further ordered, that a Copy of this order be inserted in some authorized newspaper published in Lexington for two months successively.

A Copy. Att.

THOS. BODLEY, C. F. C. C.

Lex. June 18-25.

State of Kentucky,

FAYETTE CIRCUIT, set—June Term, 1819.

William Shoot & James Shoot, complainants,

Against

Nelson Hundley, Charles Hundley and Elizabeth Clarke, defendants,

IN CHANCERY.

THIS day came the complainants aforesaid by their counsel, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant, Nelson Hundley, is no inhabitant of this commonwealth, and he having failed to enter his appearance herein agreeably to law and the rules of this court, on the motion of the Plaintiff, by his counsel, it is ordered, that unless the said defendant, Nelson Hundley, do appear here on or before the first day of our next September Term, and answer the complainant's bill, the same will be taken for confessed against him; and it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorized newspaper published in this state eight weeks successively.

A Copy. Att.

THOMAS BODLEY, C. F. C. C.

State of Kentucky,

Fayette Circuit, set—June Term, 1819.

Samuel Meredith, complainant,

Against

John Breckinridge's heirs & others, defendant's

IN CHANCERY.

THIS day came the complainant aforesaid by his counsel, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendants, David S. Garland and Jane his wife, William Armistead and Sarah his wife, and Jane Meredith, are no inhabitants of this commonwealth, and they having failed to enter their appearance herein agreeably to law and the rules of this court, on the motion of the complainant by his counsel: It is ordered, that unless the said defendants, David S. Garland, and Jane his wife, William Armistead and Sarah his wife, and Jane Meredith, do appear here on or before the first day of our next September term, and answer the complainant's bill herein, the same will be taken for confessed against them: And it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorized newspaper published in this state, for two months successively.

A Copy. Att.

THOS. BODLEY, C. F. C. C.

Merced Circuit, set.

JUNE TERM, 1819.

Jacob Yankey, Complainant,

Against

James Rice, George Rice, Jefferson Rice, Elizabeth Anderson, Thomas Lewis and Ann his wife, John Jamison and Polly Jefferson, David Shaw and Nancy his wife, William Comer, Jr. Hardin Gray and Polly his wife, Fielding Comer, Susan Comer and William Overstreet, heirs &c. of Fisher Rice, dec'd. and the unknown heirs &c. of William Chapman, dec'd. Defendants.

IN CHANCERY.

THE unknown heirs of William Chapman, dec'd. having failed to enter their appearance herein, and the complainant's bill herein according to law and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the said heirs are no inhabitants of this commonwealth: On the motion of the complainant, therefore, by his counsel, it is ordered, that unless the said defendants, the unknown heirs of William Chapman, dec'd. shall appear here on or before the 1st day of our next September term of this court, and file their answers to the complainant's bill herein, the same will be taken against them as confessed; and it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted for two calendar months successively in some public newspaper of this commonwealth, authorized by law to make such publication.

A Copy. Att.

THO. ALLIN, C. C.

State of Kentucky,

MADISON CIRCUIT, set—June Term, 1819.

Green Clay, complainant,

Against

Robert Mosely's Heirs, defendants.

IN CHANCERY.

ON motion of the complainant, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendants, Arthur Mosely, Robert Mosely, William Mosely, Peter Mosely, Daniel Mosely, William Davis, and Easter his wife, late Easter Mosely, Judith Bondurant, widow of J. Bondurant, late Judith Mosely, Daniel Jones and Elizabeth his wife, late Elizabeth Mosely, Edward Bondurant, and Magdalen his wife, late Magdalen Mosely, are no inhabitants of this commonwealth, and they having failed to enter their appearance herein agreeably to law and the rules of this court,—It is ordered, that unless the said absent defendants appear here on or before the first day of our next September term, and file their answers herein to the complainant's bill, the same will be taken for confessed against them. And it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorized newspaper of this state, for two months successively.

A Copy—Test.

DAVID IRVINE, C. M. C. C.

NOTICE.

BEING anxious to close my business in this place, those indebted are requested to settle their accounts without delay. Those having claims are solicited to present them for settlement.

GEO. HAY.
July 14th, 1819-29-3t

LEGHORN BONNETS.

MRS. SAUNDERS,

INFORMS the Ladies that she has just received an additional supply of LEGHORN and other BONNETS, which she offers for sale at moderate prices, at her Millinery store, at the corner of Main and Mill-streets Lexington, where the Ladies and others, are invited to call and see for themselves.

June 18-25tf

Lexington Brass, Iron & Bell

FOUNDRY.

J. BRUEY.

CONTINUES to carry on the FOUNDRYING BUSINESS, in the town of Lexington, second door below the Theatre, Water street, where all kinds of

Brass and Iron Work for

Machinery &c.

May be had on the shortest notice. Also, will be kept on hand BELLS for Taverns, Houses and Horses; refined Wagon, Carriage and Gigg BOXES; Hatters' and Tailors' and FLAT IRONS; Scale Weights and Waffle Irons; Gun Mountings and Clock Castings; Rivets and Still Cocks, with many other articles too tedious to mention.

The highest price in Cash will be given at the Foundry, for Old Brass, Copper, Pewter and Thin Cast Iron.

Lexington, June 18, 1819-25tf

Tobacco, Segars & Snuff,

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber has on hand a quantity of the above articles of the best quality, which he will sell for Cash. He still continues to carry on the TOBACCO MANUFACTURING business in all its branches, on Upper-street, three doors above Church alley.

Orders for the above articles will be thankfully received, and punctually attended to.

BENJ. LOTSPEICH.

May 4th, 1819-19tf

Stills For Sale.

THE subscriber has on hand STILLs, of different sizes, and of the best quality, which he will sell for cash.

He has lately received from Philadelphia a quantity of COPPER, which enables him to furnish STILLs and BOILERS, of any size, at the shortest notice.

He also carries on the TINNING BUSINESS, as usual.

STOVE PIPES, &c. also for sale.

M. FISHEL.

Lexington, Jan. 1, 1819-tf

Blank Checks.

JUST printed and for sale at the office of the Kentucky Gazette, CHECKS on the Farmers and Mechanics Bank of Lexington, in checks, or by the quire. Also, checks on the United States Branch and the Lexington Branch Banks.

May 29-tf

For Sale,

TWO TRACTS OF LAND,

CONTAINING 4015 1/2 acres each, being parts of Gen'l. Clark's surveys on the Ohio, below the mouth of Tennessee.

The first begins a small distance below the mouth of Catfish creek, and its front on the Ohio terminates a small distance above the mouth of Mastic creek, being part of the survey of 36,962 acres.

The second is part of general Clark's survey of 37,000 acres, beginning at a stake on the Ohio, 1150 poles below the upper corner of said survey, having a front on the Ohio reduced to a straight line of 353 poles. Both tracts extend from the river to the back lines of the respective surveys, of which they are parts, between parallel lines.

The title is derived direct from Gen. Clark; the deeds on record in the Office of the Court of Appeals in Kentucky. Apply to

LEVI HOLLINGSWORTH, Philadelphia.

Jan. 1, 1819-tf, feb. T. E. B. & Co.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. Wm. Lawlin, Charles Lawlin, Henry Lawlin, John Lawlin, John Henderson and Sally his wife, Isabella Douglas, Robert Walkup and Polly his wife, Alexander Carnes, Ralph Carnes, Jno. Carnes David Carnes, Matthew Clay, Joseph Clay, Amanda Clay, and the unknown heirs of Thomas Shores, dec'd. I shall attend at the Clerk's Office for Madison county, on the 20th day of August, 1819, to take the deposition of John Jackson and others, to be read in the suit in Chancery I have against you &c. pending in the Madison circuit court, and shall adjourn from day to day until said business is finished.

ROBERT LACKEY.

July 23, 1819-20-4t

NOTICE.

MESSRS. Robert Lackey, Wm. Lawlin, Charles Lawlin, Henry Lawlin, John Lawlin, John Henderson and Sally his wife, Isabella Douglas, Robert Walkup and Polly his wife, Alexander Carnes, Ralph Carnes, Jno. Carnes David Carnes, Matthew Clay, Joseph Clay, Amanda Clay, and the unknown heirs of Thomas Shores, dec'd. I shall attend at the Clerk's Office for Madison county, on the 20th day of August, 1819, to take the deposition of John Jackson and others, to be read in the suit in Chancery I have against you &c. pending in the Madison circuit court, and shall adjourn from day to day until said business is finished.

GREEN CLAY.

July 23, 1819-23-4t

NOTICE.

TAKEN up by Moses Baldwin, 4 miles from Lexington, Limestone road, a SORREL MARE, with a bald face, flaxen mane and tail, 4 years old, 15 hands high, a few white spots on her back, a small white ring around her jaw, appraised to \$50 before.

MATTHEW ELDER, J. p. f. c.

April 17, 1819-31

ENTERTAINMENT.

"DON'T GIVE UP THE SHIP."

LUKE USHER,

SIGN OF THE SHIP.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he still continues the HOUSE and STABLES, at the sign of the SHIP, in Short-street, near Limestone street. He is determined to use every exertion to render the situation of those who shall please to favour the establishment with their custom agreeable. From the experience he has had in the public line, he feels confident of giving satisfaction.

Lexington, March 26-19tf

P. S. A few gentlemen can be accommodated with boarding.

For Sale or to Rent,

A COTTON FACTORY,

Containing 108 Spindles & 3 Carding Machines.

WITH every necessary appurtenance, all in good order and ready for immediate business. This property is fitted up in a good brick house, located in a valuable and convenient part of the town, and will be sold separately or with the house to suit the purchaser. Terms liberal, both as to price and time of payment; and we believe, that we can assert without presumption, that no place in Kentucky would better support an establishment of its size than Versailles, where there is a regular and increasing demand for Cotton Yarns. Apply to

R. & W. B. LONG.

Versailles, Feb. 5-tf

By the President of the U. States.

WHEREAS, by an act of Congress, passed on the 3d of March, 1815, entitled "An act to provide for the ascertaining and surveying of the boundary lines fixed by the treaty with the Creek Indians, and for other purposes," the President of the United States is authorized to cause the lands acquired by the said treaty to be offered for sale, when surveyed.

Therefore, I, James Monroe, President of the United States, do hereby declare and make known, that public sales for the disposal (agreeably to law) of certain lands in the territory of Alabama, shall be held at Huntsville, in said territory, as follows:

On the first Monday in July next, for the sale of townships 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14, in ranges 1 and 2, west—9, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14, in range 1, east—9, 11, 12 and 14, in range 2, east—12 and 13, in range 3, east—11, 12 and 13, in range 4 east.

On the first Monday in September, for the sale of townships 9 and 10, in range 3, west—9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20 and 21, in ranges 4 and 5, west.

On the first Monday in November, for the sale of townships 9, 10 and 11, in ranges 6 and 7, west—9 and 10, in range 8, west—9, 10 and 11, in range 9, west—9, 10, 11 and 12, in range